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An Historical and Statistical Account of the Book-Trade, from the Earliest Records to the Year 1840, with particular reference to Germany. By M. HENRY MEIDINGER, Foreign Member of the Statistical Society of London.

THE book-trade, when carried on, as it ought to be, for the intellectual and moral improvement of mankind, is certainly the most noble and most beneficial of all branches of commerce. The height at which it stands at the present time has only been reached by degrees. The object of the following statements is to shew its development, progress, and successive changes. The history of the book-trade may be divided into three different periods:—

1. From the earliest records of a trade in manuscripts to the invention of the printing-press, or from B.C. 1040 to A.D. 1440.
2. From the invention of the printing-press and the establishment of the Frankfort and Leipzig book-fairs (1440-1545) to the first German booksellers' association (1765).
3. From the formation of the first booksellers' association (1765) to the foundation and erection of the German booksellers' exchange at Leipzig (1836), and the greater development of the book-trade.

FIRST PERIOD.

From the Earliest Records of a Trade in Manuscripts to the Invention of the Printing-Press, or from B.C. 1040 to A.D. 1440.

In several parts of the Old Testament we find traces of the existence and circulation of books, that is, manuscripts, among the Hebrews in the time of David; but it remains doubtful whether the copyists of the laws and genealogies of the Jewish people (who were chiefly priests) also made copies *for sale*.

Among the *Greeks* we find that the copyists of manuscripts made it their business, not only to sell copies, but also to keep particular writers for the purpose of copying. Diogenes of Laertes mentions that there were, at Athens, public shops, called *ειρηνωλεῖα*, or, by abbreviation, *ειρηναῖα*, in which manuscripts were sold. It appears also to have been a general custom among the learned to meet in these shops, in order to hear the reading of manuscripts (probably for a remuneration), or to hold lectures on new manuscripts. Hermodorus, a disciple of Plato, is said to have carried on a considerable trade in Plato's works, but without the consent of that philosopher, and to have extended their sale as far as Sicily.

In Alexandria, then a central point for men of letters, and a seat of learning, the trade in manuscripts must have been very considerable, since there was a particular market established there for the sale of manuscripts, which was chiefly carried on by Greeks. That trade, however, soon sunk to a mere manufacturing business. A great number of manuscripts were only copied for sale, that is, hastily, without comparing them with the original; and even intentional additions were made in them, of which Strabo complains.

Of the mercantile literary intercourse of the *Romans*, we have more ample and accurate information. In the time of the Republic the

Romans of distinction had copies made by their slaves or by freed men, of all works which they wished to possess.

These copyists were called *librarii*, or *bibliopolæ*, which name was afterwards only bestowed on the *sellers* of manuscripts. The *bibliopolæ* are first mentioned under the reign of the emperors, by several contemporary writers. They belonged, probably, to the freed class of people, who had before solely attended to the copying business.

Cicero, Horace, Martial, Catullus, &c., state the following persons as *bibliopolæ*—the “speculative” Tryphon, the “prudent” Atrectus, the “freed man,” Tul. Lucensis, the brothers Sosius, Q. Pollius Valerianus, Decius, Ulpianus, &c. They took particular care to have the copies of manuscripts carefully compared and examined—a task which was often done by the authors themselves. Yet at Rome, also, cheating took place with celebrated names, as we are informed by Galenus. The shops of the *bibliopolæ* were in public places, or frequented streets, as, for instance, in the vicinity of the Temple of Peace, the Forum, Palladium, the Sigilarii, the Argiletum, and principally in the Via Sandalinaria, as stated by Gellius. Here, as at Athens, the learned often met for discussion and lectures. Advertisements of new works were stuck up at the entrance, or upon the pillars in the interior. It appears also that certain sums of money were sometimes paid to the authors, and that several works were the exclusive property of some *bibliopolæ*. Those public sellers of manuscripts were not only to be met with in Rome, but also in provincial towns; and it is highly probable, though it is not recorded, that there were also many of them at Constantinople,* where literature and the arts were much cultivated.

The *Arabs* were famous for their learning, and it was particularly at the time of the Khalifs Haroun al Raschid and Mamoun (at Bagdad), that men of letters were cherished and favoured, without distinction of religious confession. These enlightened princes caused many Hebrew, Syrian, and Greek manuscripts to be translated into Arab, and the costly collections of manuscripts found in later years at Tunis, Algiers, and Fez, as well as those in the library of the Escorial in Spain, shew that great activity must have prevailed at that time in the sale of manuscripts.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, the sciences took refuge in the rapidly increasing monasteries, where many of the monks were constantly occupied in copying manuscripts, and thus laid the foundation of valuable libraries. But the freedom of intercourse was wanting, and it was only in the twelfth century that science again ventured to leave the cloister walls. With the rise of the University of Paris, an increase of sellers of manuscripts, particularly on theological subjects, soon became visible in that city. Pierre de Blois mentions a “publicus mango librorum,” and, in the year 1259, special regulations were imposed by the University on these public sellers, called “*librarii, id. stationarii*,” respecting the sale and lending (or letting-out) of manuscripts. New

* The Book-bazaar at Constantinople, in the 19th century, seems to be much the same as in times of old, where some writers are employed in copying manuscripts, and other persons in colouring and glazing them. There is only one bookshop at Galata (a suburb of Constantinople), for European printed books.—*Vide Michaud, Voyage en Orient.*

and more severe laws were published in 1323, from which we learn that by the name of “stationarii” were chiefly meant the booksellers (manuscript-sellers), and by that of “librarii,” only book-brokers.

Those laws were sworn to by 29 booksellers and brokers, among whom were two women. At the University of Bologna, also, similar laws, bearing the dates of 1259 and 1289, are on record; and the same existed at Vienna, and, probably, at Salerno, Padua, Salamanca, &c., though they are not recorded.

Not only at the universities, however, but in other towns likewise, the sale and letting-out of manuscripts were carried on extensively, till a stop was put to the trade by an invention which enabled two men to produce, in one day, more copies than 250 writers could have done in the same time. We mean the *printing-press*, which has so eminently contributed to raise Europe to that high station which gives her the ascendancy over all other parts of the globe.

The art of printing seems to have been exercised in China and Japan long before the time of Gutenberg. The Chinese claim to have been acquainted with it as early as the reign of their emperor Wu-Wang, B.C. 1100; but, if it be so, it has never reached a great development, since it still continues there in its primitive imperfection. It may be that it was brought to Europe by way of Venice, and that Gutenberg acquired the secret, in some way or other, during his travels and his long absence from Mayence; but, as long as the fact is not proved, he must, in Europe, be considered as the sole inventor.

Neither has it been proved that Laurence Janszoon (Koster) of Haarlem, introduced that art into Haarlem in the year 1430, and consequently before the time of Gutenberg. On the contrary, the result of several investigations on the subject is wholly in favour of Gutenberg.*

SECOND PERIOD.

From the Invention of the Printing-Press and the Establishment of the Frankfort and Leipzig Fairs (1440-1545) to the first German Booksellers' Association at Leipzig (1765).

John Gutenberg's† great invention, which he seems to have first applied at Strasburg, between the years 1436 and 1442, but which he more extensively developed a few years later in his native town (Mayence), in partnership with John Fust (Faust), a man of fortune, who advanced the necessary capital for the printing establishment, could not fail to be hailed with welcome by all enlightened men in Europe. The Chronicle of Cologne records the year 1440 as the time of the invention, which has been generally adopted as the year in which the first book was printed by Gutenberg, although the work itself is without any date.

Book-printing was at first executed by means of wood tables (made of hard box wood, or pear-tree wood), in which the alphabet was cut out; but Gutenberg himself soon discovered the tediousness and imperfection

* *Vide “Geschichte des Buchhandels und der Buchdruckerkunst” (History of the Book-Trade and the Art of Book-printing, by Frederick Metz).—Darmstadt, 1834.*

† He was descended from a noble family of the name of F. zum Gensfleisch, but he adopted the name of his mother, who also came from a noble family in Mayence, called zum Guten Berg.

of that mode of proceeding, and, by dividing the alphabet, took the single letters out, and used them separately, supplying the decayed letters, from time to time, by new blocks.* The cutting-out of each letter being, however, still attended with great loss of time, Gutenberg made forms of lead, into which he poured some hot metal, which were thus moulded into letters; and Peter Schoeffer (born at Gernsheim, on the Rhine, who was at that time caligraph at the Academy of Paris, for painting the capital letters in manuscripts), when he entered the service of Gutenberg and Fust, and married Fust's daughter, invented a steel stamp, with which he stamped the forms in copper tables, and into these forms, so cut out, he poured the liquid metal, and formed the metal letters.

In the year 1452, Gutenberg and Fust began their great enterprise of printing the Bible (in Latin) with such letters; and, after three years' laborious exertion, they finished it in a splendid style. After that some disputes arose between the partners, and they separated. Gutenberg published, in 1457, an astrological-medical calendar, with the date upon it, and Fust and Schoeffer continued the printing of bibles. Fust went several times to Paris to sell his Bibles, and made a good business of it; but was at length persecuted by the monks and manuscript-sellers, and in 1466 died suddenly in Paris, which induced the monks to spread the report that the Evil One had taken him off.

The inventors at first kept their art a secret; but, in the year 1462, when Mayence was taken by storm and half burnt by Adolphus of Nassau, many of the printers' assistants fled; and the art of printing soon spread to other parts of Germany, and subsequently to Switzerland, Italy, France, Holland, England, &c.

In the year 1530 there were already about 200 printing-presses in Europe. The first introduction of this invention into Italy was at Subiaco, in 1465; into Paris in 1469; into England (Westminster) in 1474; into Spain (Barcelona) in 1475; into Abyssinia in 1521; into Mexico in 1550; into the East Indies (Goa) in 1577; into Peru (Lima) in 1586; into North America (Cambridge, Boston, and Philadelphia) in 1640, &c. Bibles, prayer-books, works on ecclesiastical history, and school-books were most in demand at this epoch.

One of the most active printers and booksellers of this period was Ant. Kober, at Nuremberg (1473-1513), who had 24 presses, and nearly 100 workmen in his employ, and kept open shops at Frankfort, Leipzig, Amsterdam, and Venice, all conducted with the greatest regularity and order. He had on sale not only works of his own publication, but also works of other publishers. At Ulm and Basle there were likewise several booksellers carrying on an extensive trade. The many pilgrimages (Wallfahrten) to holy places in the interior of Germany (which were then as much frequented as the sacred shrines in India, and are so still in some Roman Catholic countries) offered them good opportunities for disposing of their books, particularly of those having a religious tendency, which were then printed on cheap linen paper, instead of the

* A number of *fac similia* of the earliest prints are about to be published by Dr. Falkenstein, under the title of "Entstehung und Ausbildung der Buchdruckerkunst," (Discovery and Progress of the Art of Book-printing,) Leipzig, printed for B. G. Teubner.

expensive parchment formerly in use. But it was chiefly at Frankfort-on-Maine, where so many strangers and merchants assembled at the time of the fair, that the book-trade flourished. Ant. Kober, of Nuremberg, Christ. Plantin, of Antwerp, and Stephanus (Etienne) of Paris, are recorded as booksellers visiting the Frankfort Fair, as early as the year 1473.

At the beginning of the 16th century the principal booksellers came from Basle, in Switzerland. One of them, Christ. Froschauer, wrote to Ulrich Zwingli, in 1526, informing him of the rapid and profitable sale of his books at Frankfort, to persons who had sent for them from all parts. In 1549, Operin, of Basle, publisher of the classics, visited Frankfort, and made a profitable speculation. At this period appeared Luther, the great champion of the Protestant world, protesting loudly and openly, both in speech and in writing, against the many abuses that had crept into the church of Rome; and the great cause of the Reformation, while it derived great assistance from the printing-press, repaid this benefit by contributing largely to its development and extension. Saxony, with its enlightened universities (Wittenberg and Leipzic), now became the seat and central point of free theological discussion and investigation, and the booksellers soon found it worth their while to visit also the Leipzic fair. Besides, the literary intercourse in that country was free and unfettered, whilst, at Frankfort, it had to contend, in later years, with several difficulties, arising from the peculiar situation of a smaller state, and the restrictions and vexations of an Imperial Board of Control (Kaiserliche Bücher Commission) established by the German emperor, through the influence of the Catholic clergy. Archbishop Berthold, of Mayence, had previously (in 1486) established a similar censorship in his dominions. The chief object of that Board was to watch and visit the book-shops, which, in Frankfort, were all situated in one street, still called the Buchgasse, seizing forbidden books, claiming the seven privilege copies, and, in fact, exercising the power of a most troublesome police, against which the booksellers often remonstrated, but without success. At length the principal part of the book-trade withdrew to Leipzic. The last visit of any Saxon bookselling house of renown to Frankfort was made by the Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, in the year 1764.

The first accurate information respecting the Leipzic book fair begins with the year 1545, when the booksellers, Steiger and Boskopf, of Nuremberg, visited the fair. In 1556, Clement of Paris, and in 1560, Pietro Valgrisi of Venice, resorted thither.

In 1589 the number of new works brought to the fair was 362, of which 200 were upon theological subjects, 48 on jurisprudence, and 45 on philosophy and philology. Of the whole number 246, or 68 per cent., were written in the Latin language.

In 1616 the number of new works was exactly doubled. Of the whole number (731), 369 were upon theology, 67 on jurisprudence, and 99 on philosophy and philology. The number of works on history, geography, and politics, had increased from 25 to 78, and those on physics and medicine from 19 to 40.

In 1616 there were 14 printers and booksellers residing in Leipzic.

The chief publishers there were—Jac. Apel, Joh. Boerner, Elias Rehfeld, Joh. Eyering, Christ. Ellinger, Henning Grosse, jun., Grosse, sen., Abr. Lamberg, Casp. Klosemann, Barth. Voigt, and Joh. Perfert, who brought to the catalogue of the Easter fair, in 1616, 153 new works, which they had published at Leipzig. The number of publishers, of some consideration, in other German towns, in 1616, is stated as follows:—In Frankfort-on-Maine, 8; Nuremberg, 7; Jena, 4; Ulm and Hamburg, each, 3; Wittenberg, Strasburg,* Gotha, Cologne, and Breslau, each, 2; Lübeck, Goslar, Rostock, and Luneburg, each, 1.

The number of publishers from abroad is not mentioned in the Leipzig catalogue, but the number of their publications is given, viz., from Venice, 57 new works; from France, 47 (including Lyons, with 13); from Holland, 38; from Switzerland, 22; from England, 4. Unfortunately, the 30 years' war checked the book-trade of Leipzig and of all Germany. After that most calamitous war, the trade in books between Leipzig and the Roman Catholic countries of Europe, including Italy (Venice), almost ceased, and with France it greatly diminished. On the other hand, a new extension took place with Protestant countries, particularly with Holland (Leyden and Amsterdam), and the interior of Germany.

This is exhibited in a marked manner by a comparison of the year 1616 with 1716, after an interval of a century. The number in the latter year was only 558. The greatest decrease was in theological works advocating Roman Catholic doctrines, which had dwindled from 135 to 1. Protestant theological works, on the other hand, had maintained their former number. At this period the proportion of Latin works had very much diminished: out of 558 only 157, or 28 instead of 68 per cent., were written in that language. It is worthy of remark that, at the three periods mentioned, not a single work on philosophy or philology, written in the German language, is enumerated. Latin alone was used in treating of those subjects. At the next period, which will presently be noticed, such works in German were very numerous.

THIRD PERIOD.

From the Establishment of the first German Booksellers' Association (1765) to the Foundation and Erection of the German Booksellers' Exchange at Leipzig (1836), and the greater development of the Book-Trade.

A partner of the Weidmannsche Buchhandlung at Leipzig, Phil. Erasmus Reich, gave in 1765 the first impulse to the German Booksellers' Association (Deutschen Buchhändler Verein).

The laws and regulations of that association were drawn up in the same year, and signed by 59 booksellers. A secretary was elected annually, and their meetings were held at the “Quandt's Hof” in Leipzig. Its chief object was directed against all counterfeit works (Nachdruck), and particularly against an Austrian bookseller at Vienna, of the name of J. Thom. Edler von Trattner, who carried on the counterfeit business openly and extensively.

* At that period Strasburg and all Alsace still belonged to Germany, and the German language had prevailed there from a remote age.

After the death of Reich, in December 1787, a temporary stop took place in the intercourse of the booksellers at Leipzig; but P. G. Kummer, of Leipzig, renewed it in 1792, by hiring several rooms in Richter's Coffee-house for the meetings of the Leipzig booksellers; and C. C. Horvath of Potsdam, another active bookseller, founded a similar establishment in 1797, in the Pauliner Hof (Paulinum) for all other booksellers from Germany and from abroad.

How far the establishment of this association contributed to the rapid increase of the book-trade of Leipzig at this period, and to what extent that increase was owing to the general development of knowledge in Germany, and a greater thirst for literary and scientific acquirements, cannot be separately distinguished; but in 1789, after an interval of 63 years, the number of new publications brought to the Leipzig fair had nearly quadrupled, having risen from 558 to 2115; and, compared with 1616, it had trebled. Theological works continued to be very numerous, although their proportion, from the greater increase of other publications, was diminished. The proportion of Latin works had fallen off from the same cause to 9 per cent.; their actual number had increased from 157 to 193. In this year, German works on philosophy and philology are first mentioned. Several other classes of publications also, which were not brought to the fair, or were not distinguished, in 1716, are noticed in this year; they consist of books on mathematics, natural history and agriculture, German poems, novels and theatrical publications, works on education, and critical journals.

In this year the following towns produced the greatest number of the new works noticed in the Leipzig catalogue:—

Leipzig	355	||	Hamburg	56	||	Hanover	36
Berlin	261	||	Nuremberg	55	||	Erlangen	35
Vienna	101	||	Augsburg	50	||	Brunswick	30
Frankfort	100	||	Breslau	48	||	Gotha	29
Halle	61	||	Strasburg	41	||	Tubingen	27
Göttingen	56	||	Dresden	36	||	Jena	24

and of foreign countries—

Switzerland (Basle, Zurich, Berne, St. Gall, Winterthur)	91
France (Paris, Lyons, Strasburg)	52
Denmark (Copenhagen, Flensburg)	45
Poland (Warsaw)	12
Hungary (Presburg, Pesth)	12
Liefland (Riga)	9
Holland (Amsterdam, Leyden)	9
Italy (Turin, Pavia)	6
England (London)	2

In 1778 the number of sellers of books, prints, and music, in Germany and the adjacent countries in connexion with Leipzig, is stated to have been 282; in 1795 it had increased to 332; and in 1822 it was 566.

We may insert here a classified list of the new works brought to Leipzig in 1789, and in the years previously noticed, which has been extracted from the fair catalogue, and published in Koehler's "Beiträge zur Ergänzung der Deutschen Literatur" (Contributions to a complete Exposition of German Literature), vol. i. p. 234.

Description of Works.	1589	1616	1716	1789
Theology, Latin, Protestant	44	72	51	22
German, ditto	76	162	192	251
Latin, Roman Catholic	65	117	1	14
German, ditto	15	18	..	74
Jurisprudence, Latin	45	63	23	32
German	3	4	10	127
Physics and Medicine, Latin	17	33	16	66
German	2	7	42	142
History, Geography, and Politics, Latin	18	47	22	17
German	7	31	72	301
Philosophy and Philology, Latin	45	99	41	40
German . . . . .	..	..	..	155
Mathematics . . . . .	..	..	..	57
Natural History, Agriculture, &c. . . . .	..	..	..	131
Poems, Latin	12	30	3	2
German . . . . .	..	..	..	35
Novels and Theatrical Works . . . . .	..	..	..	276
Education . . . . .	..	..	..	69
Critical Journals . . . . .	..	..	..	136
Works on Arts, and Miscellanies.	13	48	85	168
Total	362	731	558	2,115

At the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth, the French intrusion, and the oppressive system of the new Imperial French government, spread over Germany, checking all freedom of literary intercourse. A respectable bookseller of Nuremberg (J. Phil. Palm) was shot on the 26th August, 1806, by order of Napoleon, merely for having forwarded a political pamphlet directed against the despotism of the French. After the downfall of Napoleon, the German press soon recovered from its forced lethargy, and has since produced works which will always rank high in the estimation of nations.

At the Easter fair of 1825 the German booksellers' corporation was, by the exertions of Fred. Campe of Nuremberg, of Horvath and others, united into one public body under the name of "Boerseverein der Deutschen Buchhändler" (Exchange Union of the German Booksellers). Campe drew up their regulations, which were revised in 1831, and at the anniversary meeting, in 1838, published as the "Statuten für den Boersenverein vom 14 Maerz 1838" (Statutes of the Exchange Union, 14th March 1838).

The number of its members was 409 in 1832, and 611 in 1839, an increase of one-half. The number in each of the intermediate years was as follows:—

1833 . . . 432	||	1836 . . . 570
1834 . . . 454	||	1837 . . . 606
1835 . . . 504	||	1838 . . . 607

On the 26th October, 1834, the first stone was laid at Leipzig of the new exchange building for booksellers (Deutsche Buchhändler Boerse), which was opened in April 1836. Each member pays two dollars annually, and 5 dollars upon admission. Before he is received he must

prove his establishment as a bookseller by a printed circular, signed by himself and the authorities of his town, and must send to the secretary a written obligation to adhere to the regulations of the society, not to meddle with counterfeits, and, in case of a dispute, to submit to arbitrators named by the committee. They have a printed journal of their own, "Boersenblatt für den Deutschen Buchhandel," published, from the 1st January 1834, weekly; from the 1st January 1837, twice a week; and during the Easter fair, daily; containing all government publications respecting the book-trade in Germany and abroad, many statistical accounts, advertisements of new works, of old works wanted, &c.

The first printed catalogue of all the books brought to the Frankfort Fair appeared at that town in the year 1564, published by Geo. Willer of Augsburg. That catalogue was continued till 1597, when it was followed by a general Fair catalogue, "Allgemeines Messverzeichniss aller Bücher, so zu Frankfurt am Main verkauft worden" (General Catalogue of all the Books which were sold at the Fair at Frankfort-on-Maine), published by Peter Kropf, up to 1604.

At Leipzig a similar catalogue was printed in 1598, to which a special privilege was granted in 1600. From that time it has appeared annually, and since the middle of the eighteenth century it has been edited by one house (Weidmannsche Buchhandlung). It is published in two parts. The first part appears at Easter, and the second part in autumn, under the following title:—"Allgemeines Verzeichniss der Bücher, welche von Michaelis 1839 bis Ostern 1840, neu gedruckt oder neu aufgelegt worden sind, mit Angabe der Verleger, Bogenzahl, und Preise, nebst einem Anhang von Schriften die künftig erscheinen sollen" (General Catalogue of the books which have been printed or reprinted from Michaelmas 1839 to Easter 1840, with the names of the publishers, the number of sheets, and the prices; together with an Appendix containing a list of the works which are about to appear); Leipzig, in der Weidmannschen Buchhandlung."

This catalogue contains an alphabetical list of the publishers, and of the new works published by them, with the number of sheets and the shop-prices; also an alphabetical register of the names of the authors, and a separate list of all new novels, and of new works printed abroad (foreign literature).

Another and more correct catalogue is that of Hinrichs, which also, since 1797, has appeared twice a year (at the Easter fair and at the autumn or Michaelmas fair), and contains only the books that have really appeared (excluding those merely advertised, which are inserted in the Weidmannsche catalogue); though in Hinrichs's also the same works are sometimes inserted under two or three different titles. The Hinrichssche catalogue appears under the following title:—"Verzeichniss der Bücher und Landkarten, welche vom Jan. bis Juni 1839 (und vom Juli bis Decbr. 1839), neu erschienen oder neu aufgelegt worden sind, mit Angabe der Bogenzahl, der Verleger, der Preise, &c., literarischen Nachweisungen und einer wissenschaftlichen Übersicht, Leipzig, 82te und 83te Fortsetzung, 1839" (Catalogue of the books and maps which have appeared or been reprinted from January to June 1839 (and from July to December 1839), with a specification of the number of sheets, the publishers and prices, &c., together with literary

intelligence and a scientific review. J. C. Hinrichs, Leipzic, 82nd and 83rd part, 1839).

The following lexicons serve as guides (to booksellers) for works already published:—

Theophilus Georgi.—“Allgemeines Europäisches Bücher Lexicon” (General European Book Lexicon), published by Georgi, Leipzic, 1742, fol.; containing all the older works, with their dates and prices, and number of sheets.

Kayser.—“Bücher Lexicon” (Book Lexicon), Leipzic, 1835, 6 vols. 4to., published by Louis Schumann; containing all works from 1750 to 1832.

Heinsius.—“Allgemeines Deutsches Bücher Lexicon oder vollständiges Alphabetisches Verzeichniss aller von 1700 bis zu Ende 1834, in Deutschland und in den angrenzenden mit Deutschen Sprache und Literatur verwandten Laendern, gedruckten Bücher” (General German Lexicon of Books, or a complete Alphabetical Catalogue of all Books printed in Germany and in the adjoining countries connected with the German Language and Literature, from 1700 to the end of 1834), published by Heinsius since 1793.

It may not be uninteresting to give an insight into the mode in which the book-trade of Germany is carried on.

It is divided into—

1. The publisher's business (Verlagsgeschäft).
2. The bookseller's business (Sortimentshandel).
3. The agencies (Commissionsgeschäft).

The first two branches are frequently united, and often all three are carried on together. The business of the publisher needs little description. He buys the manuscript from the author, and gets it printed, either by his own presses or by other parties for his account, and sends copies to such booksellers as he thinks likely to sell the work. The invoice is put on the outside of the parcel, half folded up, so that only the head, bearing the name of the bookseller to whom it is directed, and the name of the publisher from whom it comes, is to be seen. The parcels are all put in one bale, and sent to the publisher's agent in Leipzic, who distributes them to the different agents in that town. It will be seen in one of the accompanying Tables, that every respectable bookseller of Germany employs an agent in Leipzic. Such copies of new works are called “Nova;” on the invoice is put “pr. Nov.” (*pro Novitate*). They are sent “à condition” (*à cond.*), that is, with the option to keep them or to send them back (*zu remittieren*), after some time.

By these conditional consignments private persons have the advantage of being able to look into the merit of a work before they are called upon to buy it, whereby new publications get to all parts of Germany, and at the same price as at the place of publication—a system which is quite peculiar to the German book-trade, and which has certainly much contributed to the diffusion of knowledge in Germany. The prices are put down either at the shop-price or net price. On the shop-price (*ordinair*) a discount of one-third, or $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., is usually allowed by the publishers to the trade for books, and for prints and journals,

one-fourth, or 25 per cent. Books already published for some time are seldom sent out *à condition*, but must be ordered, which is done by sending a small slip of paper (*Verlangszettel*), containing the name of the publisher, the name of the bookseller who orders, and the title of the work, to the agent of the publisher, who transmits the work by the first opportunity, and, if quickly wanted, by post.

Every publisher of note sends some copies of his publications to his agent in Leipzig, in order that he may execute without delay any orders which may come in; so that the shortest and cheapest way of procuring a work is generally by sending to Leipzig for it.

The book-trade of Germany is divided into the *northern* and *southern* districts. Many of the northern publishers have a separate agent at Berlin, and many of the southern have agents at Nuremberg, Frankfurt, Vienna, Stuttgardt, &c. The latter town at present enjoys a high reputation for the activity of its booksellers, and the number of men of letters who reside there.*

The book-trade of Stuttgardt has had a gazette of its own since 1837, intended particularly for the south of Germany (*Süddeutsche Buchhändler Zeitung*); and there is some intention of establishing a book-fair also at Stuttgardt, for the booksellers of the south of Germany and of Switzerland, many of whom do not visit Leipzig, on account of its being so distant.

The book department is so very intricate, that the chief booksellers of Germany consider it best, for the sake of facility to all parties concerned, to visit the fairs of Leipzig personally, or to send a confidential clerk to settle their accounts there with their agents, and with other booksellers from the interior and from abroad, with whom they are connected, and whom they usually meet at the Easter fair (Leipzig has three fairs annually, but the Easter fair has been fixed upon for regulating the booksellers' accounts), or to arrange with them respecting new publications, &c.

About fifty years ago the new publications were only forwarded to Leipzig at the time of the Easter (*Jubilatemesse*) and autumn fair (*Michaelismesse*), which has now been changed to monthly, or even more frequent, transmissions. Many thousand bales of printed books

* Among the former was J. G. Cotta, a name of high renown in Germany and throughout Europe. He was a descendant of an old Italian family established at Tübingen, where his family carried on the book-trade for nearly 200 years. He received a good education at the University of Tübingen, and possessed an enlightened understanding and a liberal generous mind. He patronized Schiller, whose "Horen" he published in 1795. In 1797 he published Schiller's "Müsen Almanach," and, later, the works of Goethe, Herder, Johannes Müller, &c. In the year 1795 he first published a political paper, called "Posselt's Europäische Annalen" (Posselt's European Annals), which name was afterwards (in 1798) changed into that of the "Allgemeine Zeitung," which still enjoys the reputation of being the first political paper of Continental Europe, with regard to the accuracy of its information and the number of its foreign correspondents. He left, after his death, in 1832, four establishments, at Tübingen, Stuttgardt, Augsburg, and Munich. In the first three towns, under the name of J. G. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung (Cotta's Book-shop), and in the latter (Munich) under the name of "Literarische Artistische Anstalt" (Literary and Artists' Institution). He likewise published a literary paper of renown, "Das Morgenblatt" (since 1806), to which are added as supplements, "Das Kunstblatt," and "Das Literaturblatt."

arrive annually at Leipzig, and are again sent away from it. The books taken or ordered conditionally (*à cond.*) were regularly returned at the Easter fair, whilst now many booksellers take the liberty to extend that period, and to return such books, called "Remittenden," or jocosely, "Krebse" (crabs), after two or three years, to the publishers; so that several of the latter are almost inclined not to send out any more of their publications unless they be ordered, which, however, cannot be done without injury to themselves and to the trade at large, or without a total change in the present system.

In the first part of the eighteenth century several means were resorted to, by some publishers, to dispose of publications, either by lowering the prices or by selling the books by lotteries, or through Jews and brokers. But a still greater evil arose from the numerous counterfeits of works of renown. Several privileges were granted for the protection of publishers; the first, in 1496, by the German emperor. A privilege was also granted in 1527, by Duke George of Saxony, to Dr. Emser, for his "New Testament," published by Wolfgang Stoeckel, Dresden; and Luther received likewise a full privilege for his "Translation of the Bible," printed by Hanns Luft, at Wittenberg, in the year 1534.

The nefarious copying of printed works was, however, carried on for years, to the great detriment of respectable publishers. These counterfeits were principally produced at Vienna, and at Reutlingen, in Würtemberg.

It is only between the years 1832 and 1836 that the counterfeiting of such works has been prohibited in Austria, Prussia, Würtemberg, Baden, and most of the minor states of Germany; and strong hopes are entertained that it will soon be abolished throughout the whole of Germany. The year 1842 has been fixed upon by the Diet for that purpose.

The number of booksellers has so much increased within the last twenty years, that many respectable booksellers are complaining of swindling, underselling, and other irregularities in the trade; but in that respect the book-trade may be said to suffer under the same evil as nearly all other branches of commerce, arising from an increasing population and from a more general competition.

Many circumstances have of late operated in favour of the book-trade, viz.—

1st. The extension and improvement of instruction among all classes of people.

2nd. The scientific pursuits of many unlettered persons.

3rd. The cheap publication of classical works, and particularly the penny literature.

4th. The encyclopedias, reviews, magazines, and journals of all kinds.

And, finally, the more elegant appearance of books adorned with steel engravings, wood-cuts, and lithographic illustrations.

But one great and important check and hindrance to literary productions still exists in Germany, viz., the censorship of the press, which is exercised in every State belonging to the German Confederation. Each

journal and publication under 20 sheets, whatever be the subject of which it treats, politics, literature, arts, or science, must be sent in manuscript to the censor, who strikes out what he thinks proper before the printing of it is allowed. The delay, and frequently arbitrary or capricious interference, arising from this system are evident; nor can it be denied that much bad feeling and discontent are thereby created. Moreover, not only all German books published in the country are subject to this censorship, but in some of the States all books imported from other States belonging to the German Confederation are similarly treated. In Austria, for instance, all books coming from Prussia, or from the minor States of Germany, are considered as foreign books, and are subject to a second censorship in that country. They are either admitted free by the word "Admittitur," or admitted with the restriction not to be advertised, "Transeat;" sometimes they are to be delivered only to certain persons to whom the censorship has given special leave to receive them, "Erga schedam," or they are totally prohibited, "Dam-natur." In Prussia, all books printed out of Germany, in the German language, must be laid before the College of Upper Censorship (Ober Censur Collegium), before the sale of them is allowed.

We will now proceed to exhibit the progress of the book-trade of Germany during the last few years, in a series of Tables, which leave scarcely any point of information to be desired, and which afford a very complete view both of the progress of literary production and of the activity of the publishers in different parts of Germany. These statements are drawn in general from the publications emanating from Leipzig, which will in each case be referred to; and as almost every publisher and bookseller of any consideration in Germany is in correspondence with that town, and has an agent there, the information may be considered as complete and trustworthy.

The number of sellers of books, prints, and music, in Germany and the adjacent countries (Switzerland, &c.) *in connexion with Leipzig*, is stated to have been—

In 1778	· · · ·	282
1795	· · · ·	332
1822	· · · ·	566

According to the Directories of Müller and Schulz,* the number in each year, from 1830 to 1839 was as follows:—

In 1831	· · · ·	830	||	In 1836	· · · ·	1,210
1832	· · · ·	985	||	1837	· · · ·	1,318
1833	· · · ·	1,010	||	1838	· · · ·	1,330†
1834	· · · ·	1,048	||	1839	· · · ·	1,381
1835	· · · ·	1,085				

* "Verzeichniss der Buch-kunst-und-Musikalienhandlungen nebst Angabe der Commissionaire in Leipzig, Berlin, Augsburg, Frankfurt, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, und Wien" (Catalogue of book-print and music sellers, with the names of their agents in Leipzig, Berlin, Augsburg, Frankfurt, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, and Vienna.) Leipzig, Immanuel Müller, 1840." (Published since 1817.) And "Allgemeines Adressbuch für den Deutschen Buchhandel, den Musikalien-kunst-und Landkarten Handel, und verwandte Geschäftszweige. (General Directory of the German book-trade, of the music, print, and map-trades, and of the branches connected therewith.) Edited by Otto Augustus Schulz, Leipzig, Schulz and Thomas, 1840."

† According to Schulz, the number in 1838 was only 1,298.

From this statement it appears that the number of booksellers in connection with Leipzig has increased 66 per cent., or two thirds, since 1831, and 144 per cent., or nearly one and a half times, since 1822.

The number in each of the principal towns in Germany, in 1839, was as follows:—

Leipzig	116	Prague	18
Berlin	108*	Halle	16
Vienna	49	Gotha	16
Frankfort-on-Maine	37	Brunswick	13
Stuttgart	35†	Magdeburg	12
Nuremberg	28	Mayence	11
Dresden	27	Heidelberg	10
Breslau	23	Carlsruhe	10
Munich	20	Munster	9
Hamburg	20	Darmstadt	8
Cologne	19	Mannheim	7
Augsburg	18	&c. &c. &c.	

Thus Leipzig, with a population of 48,000, and Berlin, with a population of 20,000, appear to have each twice as many booksellers as Vienna, with a population of 340,000, and four times as many as Dresden, which has a population of 66,000; but, owing to various circumstances, these numbers may possibly not represent the total number of booksellers in each place.

There were in Germany, in 1839,—

- 212 Printers.
- 28 Letter-founders, and Stereotype Establishments.
- 92 Lithographers.
- 78 Map-sellers.
- 272 Print-sellers.
- 230 Music-sellers.
- 206 Second-hand Booksellers.
- 116 Paper Manufacturers (including Paper Mills).
- 243 Circulating Libraries and Reading-rooms.

The total number of booksellers in Germany, exclusive of sellers of prints and music, at the end of the year 1836, was 941; the number of towns in which they resided was 300. The following is a list of the number in each country of the German Confederation at that period:—

	Number of Booksellers.	Number of the Towns in which they live.
1 Austria (exclusive of her Italian dominions) .	95	32
2 Prussia	323	110
3 Bavaria	102	34
4 Saxony	142	19
5 Hanover	17	11
6 Würtemberg	50	15
7 Baden	31	10

* In Berlin there were 73 booksellers, 35 printers, 34 print-sellers, 22 music-sellers, 65 lithographers, and 43 engravers and copper-plate printers; but it must be observed, that one firm often unites several branches.

† In Stuttgart there were, in 1839, 28 booksellers, including two second-hand dealers; 26 printers, possessing 19 power presses, and 102 hand presses, and employing 500 assistants and workmen; 5 letter-founders; 2 stereotype-founders; 48 bookbinders, with 80 assistants; and 249 authors and men of letters, exclusive of editors of newspapers. In the whole of Würtemberg there were 60 paper mills, of which 20 were for the manufacture of "machine" paper.

		Number of Booksellers.	Number of the Towns in which they live.
8	Electorate of Hesse	12	7
9	Grand Duchy of Hesse	24	6
10	Holstein	6	4
11	Luxemburg (belongs, as regards the book- trade, to France) . . . . .	..	..
12	Saxe-Weimar	14	5
13	Saxe Meiningen Hildburghausen	4	3
14	Saxe-Altenburg	7	3
15	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	15	3
16	Brunswick	12	4
17	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	11	8
18	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	3	3
19	Oldenburg	1	1
20	Nassau	7	4
21	Anhalt-Dessau	6	2
22	Anhalt-Bernburg	1	1
23	Anhalt-Köthen	1	1
24	Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	3	2
25	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	2	1
26	Hohenzol'ern-Hechingen	1	1
27	Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen . . . . .	..	..
28	Lichtenstein . . . . .	..	..
29	Reuss, elder branch	1	1
30	Reuss, younger branch	3	2
31	Lippe-Detmold	1	1
32	Schaumburg-Lippe . . . . .	..	..
33	Waldeck	2	2
34	Hesse-Homburg . . . . .	..	..
35	Lübeck	2	1
36	Frankfort-on-Maine	24	1
37	Bremen	5	1
38	Hamburg	13	1
Total		941	300

The number of new publications which appeared in each of the principal of those countries, and the proportion which they bore to the number of booksellers, will be seen in the following Table, relating to the year 1837 :—*

	New Publications in 1837.	Average Number of Publications in 1837, to each Bookseller, in 1836.
Prussia	2169	6.7
Saxony	1342	9.4
Bavaria	889	8.7
Württemberg	609	12.
Austria	491	5.1
Baden	263	8.5
The four Duchies of Saxony	309	7.5
The two States of Hesse	263	7.3
Hanover	177	10.4
Hamburg	185	14.2
Frankfort-on-Maine	128	5.3
Bremen	33	6.6
Lübeck	7	3.5
Holstein	68	11.3
Oldenburg	65	21.6
Mecklenburg	46	3.3

* Taken from the *Boersenblatt*, 23rd August 1839.

The number of German publishers, according to the Fair Catalogue of 1836, was 530; in the preceding year it was 496. The following is a list of the principal publishers, with their address, and the number of new publications which they sent to Leipzig in 1836.*

	New Publications.
Schlosser, at Augsburg, with	52
Arnold, at Dresden	49
Manz, at Regensburg and Landshut	47†
Brockhaus, Leipzig	43
Reimer, Berlin	43
Cotta, Stuttgart	42
Basse, Quedlinburg	40
Metzler, Stuttgart	40
Voigt, Weimar	39
Voss, Leipzig	34
Herold, Hamburg	33
Hahn, Hanover	31
Kollmann, Leipzig	31
Barth, Leipzig	30
Dunker and Humblot, Berlin	28
Steinkopf, Stuttgart	28
Fried. Fleischer, Leipzig	27
Hinrichs, Leipzig	27
Verlags Comptoir, Grimmia (Saxony)	27
Baumgärtner, Leipzig	24
Campe, Nuremberg	24
Riegel and Wiessner, Nuremberg	24
Heymann, Berlin	23
Kollmann, Augsburg	23
Brodhagen, Stuttgart	22
Dümmler, Berlin	22
Hofmann and Campe, Hamburg	22
Rawsche Buchhandlung, Nuremberg	22
Sauerländer, Frankfort-on-Maine	22
Asher, Berlin	21
Franz, Munich	21
Halberger, Stuttgart	21
Fleischmann, Munich	20
Hermann and Langbein, Leipzig	20
Reiger and Co., Stuttgart	20
Leske, Darmstadt	20

The following are the principal booksellers at Leipzig who acted, in 1839, as agents for German and foreign booksellers:—

Houses. (Firms.)	Houses. (Firms.)
Anstalt für Kunst und Literatur† 21	Fried. Fleischer
Arnold. 7	Fort
Barth 66	Friese
Böhme 7	Frohberger
Börenberg 6	Gebhardt and Reisland
Brockhaus 43	Wm. Härtel
Central Comptoir 8	Hartknoch
Cnobloch 11	Herbig
Dyksche Buchhandlung 40	Hermann
Eisenach 10	Hinrichsche Buchhandlung
Engelmann 30	Hofmeister
Fischer and Fuchs 9	Kayser.

* Taken from the Boersenblatt, 15th April 1836.

† Chiefly Catholic works.

‡ Institution for Art and Literature.

	Houses, (Firms.)		Houses, (Firms.)
Kirchner and Schwetschke	10	Schmidt	13
Kirchner	12	Schubert	13
Köhler	59	Schumann	3
Kollmann	34	Steinacker	62
Lauffer	5	Delvecchio	19
Leich	27	Vogel	20
Liebeskind	34	Volckmar	53
Magazin für Industrie	7	Voss	7
Meissner	16	Weber	7
Michelsen	28	Weidmannsche Buchhandlung	2
Mittler	29	Weigel	7
Müller	34	Weygaudische Buchhandlung	17
Nauck	4	Wienbrück	35
Peters	3	G. Wigand	11
Polet	12	Otto Wigand	4
Reclam, sen.	6	Weittig	10
Reinsche Buchhandlung	45		

Besides these, there were 21 others of less importance, making, in all, 78 houses who acted as agents, at Leipzig, for the German and foreign book-trade.*

The extent of the book-trade of Southern Germany and of Berlin is in some measure shewn by the following amount of the number of booksellers who employ agents at the latter place, and at Augsburg, Frankfort-on-Main, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, and Vienna, as well as at Leipzig :—

96 booksellers have an agent in Augsburg.			
363	,	,	Frankfort.
219	,	,	Nuremberg.
318	,	,	Stuttgart.
129	,	,	Vienna.
77	,	,	Berlin.

The number of separate firms at each place acting as agents is not exhibited.

As it has been already stated, that all the respectable booksellers of Germany have an agent at Leipzig—and it may be supposed that, in literature as in commerce, the supply will keep pace with the demand—the following alphabetical list of towns, with the number of booksellers in each having a correspondent at Leipzig, will afford some indication of the activity of the book-trade, and of the spirit for literary pursuits which prevails in each. The population of each, in round numbers, is added in order to render the comparison more just, and notice is taken of any public establishment for education existing in the several towns, which will considerably increase the value and interest of the Table. With booksellers are included all sellers of maps, prints, and music, together with printers, lithographers, and every publisher of political and literary papers :—

* Taken from the *Allgemeine Adressbuch* (General Directory), by Schulz.

Alphabetical List of Towns, with the Number of Booksellers in each, connected with Leipzig, in 1839.

TOWNS.	Population.	Educational Establishments.	Book-sellers.
GERMANY.			
Aix-la-Chapelle (Prussia)	38,000	Catholic College	7
Adorf (Saxony)	2,500	College*	2
Altenburg	12,000	College	6
Altona (Holstein)	26,000	College	3
Amberg (Bavaria)	5,000	College, and Seminary for Priests.	3
Anclam (Prussia)	5,000		1
Annaberg (Saxony)	6,000	Lyceum	1
Ansbach (Bavaria)	14,000	College	2
Arnsberg (Prussia)	4,000	Seminary for Schoolmasters .	1
Arnstadt (Schwarzburg Sonderhausen).	5,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	2
Arolsen (Waldeck)	2,000		1
Aschaffenburg (Bavaria)	5,000	College, Lyceum, and Catholic Theological Seminary.	1
Aschersleben (Prussia)	10,000	College	2
Augsburg (Bavaria)	40,000	College, Lyceum, Catholic Seminary, Academy of Arts.	18
Baden (Baden)	4,500	College	1
Baireuth (Bavaria)	13,000	College, Forest School† . . .	4
Bamberg (Bavaria)	20,000	College, Forest School, Lyceum, Seminary for Priests, Seminary for Schoolmasters, &c. &c.	5
Barmen (Prussia)	26,000		4
Bautzen (Saxony)	9,000	College, Seminary for Catholic Schoolmasters, and for Protestant Schoolmasters.	3
Bergen, Isle of Rugen (Prussia)	2,700		1
Berlin	270,000	University, Colleges, Academy of Arts, Seminaries, &c.	108
Bernburg (Bernburg)	8,000	College, Seminary	1
Biberach (Württemberg)	5,000		1
Bielefeld (Prussia)	5,600	College	2
Blankenheim (Saxe Weimar)	1,300		1
Blaubeuren (Württemberg)	1,900	Theological Seminary for Protestants.	1
Boitzenburg (Mecklenburg Schwerin).	3,100		1
Bonn (Prussia)	13,000	University, College, &c. . . .	10
Botzen (Austrian Tyrol)	8,100	College	1
Brandenburg (Prussia)	15,000	College	2
Braunsberg (Prussia)	8,000	Catholic College, Seminary for Priests.	1
Brunswick (Brunswick)	37,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters, &c.	13
Bregenz (Austrian Tyrol)	2,300		1
Bremen (Free Town)	46,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters, School for Navigation and Commerce.	4

* College is expressed in German by the word "Gymnasium," meaning a public school, where Latin, Greek, French, English, Mathematics, Geography, History, &c., are taught.

† Forstamt.

TOWNS.	Population.	Educational Establishments.	Booksellers.
Breslau (Prussia)	92,000	University, Colleges, Seminaries, &c.	23
Brieg (Prussia)	11,000	College	2
Bromberg (Prussia)	7,000	College, Seminary	3
Brunn (Moravia)	35,000	College	3
Buntzlaw (Prussia)	4,600	Seminary for Schoolmasters . .	2
Burg (Prussia)	14,000	· . . .	1
Cahila (Saxe Altenberg) . .	2,100	· . . .	1
Carlsbad (Bohemia)	3,000	· . . .	1
Carlsruhe (Baden)	22,000	Lyceum, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	10
Cassel (Electorate of Hesse) .	30,000	College, Seminary, &c. . . .	6
Celle (Hanover)	11,000	College	1
Chemnitz (Saxony)	23,000	College	5
Clausenburg (Austria) . . .	20,000	3 Colleges (1 United, 1 Reformed, and 1 Catholic), Lyceum.	1
Clausthal (Hanover)	9,000	College, Forest School	1
Cleve (Prussia)	8,000	College	2
Coblenz (Prussia)	15,000	College, Catholic Seminary .	3
Coburg (Saxe-Coburg) . . .	9,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	4
Colberg (Prussia)	5,600	·	1
Cologne (Prussia)	70,000	2 Colleges, Seminary for Priests, &c.	19
Constance (Baden)	5,600	Lyceum	1
Coesfeld (Prussia)	3,200	College	1
Coeslin (Prussia)	7,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	1
Coethen (Anhalt Coethen) .	6,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	1
Cottbus (Prussia)	8,000	College	1
Crefeld (Prussia)	19,000	College	2
Custrin (Prussia)	5,400	College	1
Czernowitz (Galicia)	8,000	College, &c.	1
Dantzig (Prussia)	70,000	College, School of Navigation, &c.	5
Darmstadt (Hesse Darmstadt) .	26,000	College, Military School . .	8
Dessau (Anhalt Dessau) . .	11,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	4
Deutscherrone (Prussia) . . .	3,000	·	1
Dillingen (Bavaria)	3,000	College, Lyceum	1
Dinkelsbühl (Bavaria) . . .	5,000	·	1
Doebeln (Saxony)	6,000	·	1
Dortmund (Prussia)	6,000	College	2
Dresden (Saxony)	66,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters, &c.	27
Duisburg (Prussia)	6,000	College	1
Düren (Prussia)	6,600	College	1
Düsseldorf (Prussia)	30,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters, Academy of Painting, &c.	8
Ebnat (Bavaria)	700	·	1
Eger (Bohemia)	6,000	College	1
Ehingen (Württemberg) . . .	3,000	College	1
Eibenstock (Saxony)	4,000	·	1
Eichstadt (Bavaria)	7,000	College, Seminary for Priests.	2

TOWNS.	Population.	Educational Establishments.	Book-sellers
Eisenach (Weimar)	9,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	1
Eisenberg (Altenberg)	4,000	College	1
Eisleben (Prussia)	8,000	College, &c.	1
Elberfeld (Prussia)	30,000	College	7
Elbing (Prussia)	24,000	College	4
Ellwangen (Württemberg)	3,000	College	2
Emden (Hanover)	12,000	College, School for Navigation	1
Emmerich (Prussia)	5,000	Catholic College	2
Ems (Nassau)	1,200	·	1
Erfurt (Prussia)	30,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters, Academy, &c.	8
Erlangen (Bavaria)	9,000	University, Academy, College, &c.	7
Essen (Prussia)	5,500	College	1
Esslingen (Württemberg)	6,000	Pædagogium, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	1
Eutin (Oldenburg)	2,600	Latin School	1
Flensburg (Denmark)	16,000	College, School for Navigation.	1
Frankfort - on - Maine (Free Town).	50,000	College, &c.	37
Frankfurt-on-Oder (Prussia)	23,000	College	5
Freiberg (Saxony)	12,000	College, Mining Academy, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	2
Freiburg (Baden)	14,000	University, College, &c. . .	6
Friesing (Bavaria)	4,000	Seminary for Priests, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	1
Friedberg (Hesse Darmstadt)	2,600	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	1
Friedland (Mecklenburg Strelitz)	4,400	College	1
Fulda (Electorate of Hesse)	10,000	College, Lyceum, Seminary for Priests, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	1
Fürstenwalde (Prussia)	4,000	·	1
furth (Bavaria)	13,000	Jewish College, &c.	1
Gardelegen (Prussia)	5,000	Seminary for Schoolmasters . .	1
Gera (Reuss)	11,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	3
Giessen (Hesse Darmstadt)	8,000	University, College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	4
Glauchau (Saxony)	5,000	·	2
Glogau (Prussia)	12,000	College	4
Gmünd, Schwäbisch (Württemberg). . . .	6,000	·	1
Gnesen (Prussia)	6,000	Catholic Seminary for Priests	1
Goch (Prussia)	3,000	·	1
Goepingen (Württemberg)	5,000	·	1
Goerlitz (Prussia)	12,000	College, &c.	3
Goslar (Hanover)	6,000	·	1
Gotha (Coburg)	13,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters, &c.	9
Göttingen (Hanover)	11,000	University, College, &c. . .	6
Gratz (Styria)	50,000	University, College, Seminary for Priests, &c.	7
Graussec (Prussia)	2,000	·	1

TOWNS.	Population.	Educational Establishments.	Book-sellers.
Greifswald (Prussia) . . .	10,000	University, College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	3
Greiz (Greiz)	7,000	College, Seminary for Priests, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	1
Grimma (Saxony)	4,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	2
Grossenhayn (Saxony) . . .	6,000	College	1
Guben (Prussia)	9,000	College	1
Gummersbach (Prussia) . .	6,000	College	1
Güns (Hungary)	6,000	College, Academy	1
Güstrow (Mecklenburg Schwerin).	8,000	College	1
Gütersloh (Prussia) . . .	2,600	College	1
Halberstadt (Prussia) . .	17,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	2
Halle (Prussia)	25,000	University, College, &c. . .	16
Halle, Schwäbisch (Würtemberg).	6,500	Latin School, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	2
Hamburg (Free Town) . . .	125,000	College, School for Navigation, &c.	20
Hamm (Prussia)	6,000	College	3
Hanau (Electorate of Hesse) .	14,000	College, Academy, &c. . .	4
Hanover (Hanover)	30,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters, &c.	9
Hechingen (Hohenzollern-Hechingen).	3,000	College	1
Heide (Holstein)	5,000	College	1
Heidelberg (Baden)	13,000	University, College, Seminary for Schoolmasters, &c.	10
Heilbronn (Würtemberg) . .	8,000	College	2
Heiligenstadt (Prussia) . .	4,300	Catholic College	1
Helmstadt (Brunswick) . .	6,000	College	1
Herford (Prussia)	5,000	College, Jewish School . . .	1
Hermannstadt (Austria) . .	18,000	Catholic College, Lutheran College.	2
Hersfeld (Electorate of Hesse)	6,000	College	2
Hildburghausen (Saxe Meiningen Hildburghausen).	4,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	2
Hildesheim (Hanover) . . .	15,000	College, Seminary for Priests	2
Hirschberg (Prussia) . . .	6,600	College	3
Hof (Bavaria)	6,000	College	1
Holzminden (Brunswick) .	3,000	College	2
Jena (Saxe Weimar) . . .	6,000	University, &c.	9
Ilmenau (Saxe Weimar) . .	2,200	College	1
Innspruck (Austrian Tyrol) .	11,000	University, Lyceum, Seminary	4
Insterburg (Prussia)	8,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	1
Iserlohn (Prussia)	8,000	College	1
Itzehoe (Holstein)	5,500	College	1
Juterbogk (Prussia)	4,600	College	1
Kaiserslautern (Bavaria) . .	4,000	Seminary for Schoolmasters .	1
Kandern (Baden)	1,300	Forest School	1
Kaschau (Hungary)	14,000	Catholic Academy, Seminary for Priests.	1
Kempten (Bavaria)	4,000	College, &c.	2
Kiel (Holstein)	12,000	University College.	2
Kittlitz (Prussia)	600	College	1

TOWNS.	Population.	Educational Establishments.	Booksellers.
Kitzingen (Bavaria) . . .	6,000	Latin School	1
Klagenfurt (Carinthia) . . .	10,000	Theological Seminary, College, Lyceum.	1
Königsberg (Prussia) . . .	70,000	University, Seminary, &c.	7
Königsberg-Neumark (Prussia)	5,400	College	1
Kreuznach (Prussia) . . .	8,000	College	2
Krotoschin (Prussia) . . .	6,300	· · · · ·	1
Landsberg - on - the - Warte (Prussia).	10,000	· · · · ·	2
Landshut (Bavaria) . . .	9,000	College, Catholic Seminary	3
Laybach (Carniola) . . .	12,000	College, Seminary for Priests, Lyceum.	3
Leipzig (Saxony)	48,000	University, &c.	116
Lemberg (Galicia)	55,000	University, College, Academy, 2 Seminaries, &c.	4
Lemgo (Lippe Detmold) . .	3,800	College	1
Liegnitz (Prussia)	10,000	College, Academy	3
Limburg on the Lahn (Nassau)	3,000	Catholic Seminary.	1
Lindau (Bavaria)	3,200	· · · · ·	2
Lingen (Hanover)	2,600	College	1
Linz (Austria)	24,000	College, Lyceum, Catholic Seminary.	3
Lippstadt (Prussia) . . .	3,500	· · · · ·	1
Lissa (Prussia)	8,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	1
Löbau (Saxony)	2,500	· · · · ·	1
Lörrach (Baden)	2,400	Pædagogium	1
Loewenberg (Prussia) . . .	4,000	· · · · ·	1
Lübben (Prussia)	4,000	Lyceum	1
Lübeck (Free Town) . . .	27,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	2
Luckau (Prussia)	3,000	· · · · ·	1
Ludwigsburg (Würtemberg) .	7,000	Military Academy, Lyceum .	1
Ludwigslust (Mecklenburg-Schwerin).	5,000	Seminary for Schoolmasters .	1
Lüneburg (Hanover)	12,000	College, Academy.	1
Lyk (Prussia)	3,200	College, Polish Seminary for Schoolmasters.	1
Magdeburg (Prussia) . . .	48,000	2 Colleges, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	12
Mayence (Hesse Darmstadt).	35,000	College, Theological Seminary, &c.	11
Mannheim (Baden)	22,000	College, Jewish School, &c. .	7
Marburg (Electorate of Hesse)	8,000	University, College, Seminary for Schoolmasters, &c.	2
Marienburg (Prussia) . . .	6,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	1
Marienwerder (Prussia) . .	5,000	College	1
Mecklenburg (Mecklenburg-Schwerin).	650	· · · · ·	1
Meiningen (Saxe Meiningen-Hildburghausen).	5,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters, &c.	1
Meissen (Saxony)	7,500	College, Lyceum, Academy for Drawing.	2
Memel (Prussia)	8,500	College	1
Merseburg (Prussia) . . .	9,000	College	3
Meurs (Prussia)	2,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	1

TOWNS.	Population.	Educational Establishments.	Book-sellers.
Minden (Prussia)	8,500	College, Seminary for School-masters.	2
Mitweida (Saxony)	5,000	· · · ·	1
Mohrungen (Prussia)	2,500	· · · ·	1
Muhlhäusen (Prussia)	10,000	College	1
Mülheim on the Ruhr (Prus-sia).	6,400	· · · ·	2
Munich (Bavaria)	80,000	University, College, Lyceum, &c.	20
Münden (Hanover)	6,000	Latin School	1
Münster (Prussia)	23,000	Catholic Seminary for Priests, Catholic Seminary for School-masters, Jewish Seminary for Schoolmasters.	9
Naumburg (Prussia)	11,000	College	3
Neisse (Prussia)	10,000	Catholic College	1
Neubrandenburg (Mecklen-burg Strelitz).	6,500	College	1
Neuburg-on-the-Danube (Ba-varia).	10,000	College, Seminary.	1
Neuhaldensleben (Prussia) .	3,600	· · · ·	1
Neu Ruppin (Prussia)	8,000	College	1
Neustadt-on-the-Hardt (Ba-varia).	6,000	Latin School, Forest School .	1
Neustadt-on-the-Orla (Saxe-Weimar.	3,500	Mining School	1
Neustrelitz (Mecklenburg Strelitz).	6,000	College, Seminary for School-masters.	1
Neuwied (Prussia)	5,500	College, Seminary for School-masters.	1
Nordhausen (Prussia)	10,000	College	4
Noerdingen (Bavaria)	5,000	Latin School	1
Nuremberg (Bavaria)	40,000	College, Seminary for School-masters, &c.	28
Oedenburg (Hungary)	13,000	Catholic College, Lutheran College, Military School.	1
Offenbach (Hesse Darmstadt)	10,000	College	2
Offenburg (Baden)	4,000	College	1
Oldenburg (Oldenburg)	6,000	College, Seminary for School-masters, Military School.	1
Olmütz (Moravia)	14,000	University, College, &c. . .	1
Oppeln (Prussia)	6,500	Catholic College	1
Osnabrück (Hanover)	12,000	College, Seminary for School-masters.	2
Osterode (Hanover)	5,000	· · · ·	1
Paderborn (Prussia)	8,000	College, Seminary for Priests	3
Parchim (Mecklenburg-Schwe-rin).	5,300	College	1
Pasewalk (Prussia)	6,000	· · · ·	1
Passau (Bavaria)	10,000	College, Seminary for Priests	3
Perleberg (Prussia)	3,500	· · · ·	1
Pesth (Hungary)	80,000	University, College, Theolo-gical Seminary, &c.	6
Pforzheim (Baden)	6,300	Pädagogium	1
Pilsen (Bohemia)	8,800	College	1
Pirna (Saxony)	5,500	· · · ·	1
Plauen (Saxony)	8,600	College, Seminary for School-masters.	2

TOWNS.	Population.	Educational Establishments.	Book-sellers.
Polten, St. (Austria) . . .	4,400	Theological Seminary. . .	1
Posen (Prussia)	30,000	College, Seminary for Priests, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	5
Pössneck (Saxe Meiningen) .	3,200	. . . .	1
Potsdam (Prussia)	31,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters, Military School, &c.	4
Prague (Bohemia)	120,000	University, 3 Colleges, &c. .	18
Prenzlau (Prussia)	10,000	College	2
Presburg (Hungary)	38,000	College, Academy, Seminary, &c.	5
Pyrmont (Waldeck)	2,500	. . . .	1
Quedlinburg (Prussia) . . .	12,000	College	4
Raab (Hungary)	18,000	Theological Seminary, College, Academy.	1
Rastenburg (Prussia) . . .	3,700	College	1
Rathenow (Prussia)	5,000	College	1
Ratibor (Prussia)	5,000	College	1
Ravensburg (Württemberg) .	3,700	. . . .	1
Rawicz (Prussia)	8,000	College	1
Regensburg (Bavaria) . . .	28,000	Theological Seminary, Lyceum, &c.	5
Reichenbach (Saxony) . . .	4,500	. . . .	1
Reichenberg (Bohemia) . . .	12,000	School for Drawing	1
Reutlingen (Württemberg) .	10,000	Lyceum	6
Ried-above-Enns (Austria) .	2,600	. . . .	1
Rinteln (Electorate of Hesse)	3,000	College	1
Ronneburg (Saxe-Altenberg)	4,700	Lyceum	1
Rostock (Mecklenburg Schwerin).	18,000	University, College, Seminary, &c.	4
Rothenburg - on - the - Taube (Bavaria).	8,000	College	1
Rottenburg - on - the - Neckar (Württemberg).	5,500	Seminary for Priests . . .	2
Rotweil (Württemberg) . . .	3,200	College	1
Rudolstadt (Schwarzburg Rudolstadt).	5,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	3
Saalfeld (Saxe Meiningen) . .	4,000	Lyceum	1
Saarbrück (Prussia)	7,000	College	1
Saaz (Bohemia)	5,000	College	1
Sagan (Prussia)	5,600	. . . .	1
Salzburg (Austria)	11,000	Theological Seminary, Academy, Lyceum, &c.	4
Salzwedel (Prussia)	6,600	College	1
Sangerhausen (Prussia) . . .	4,500	College	2
Schleiz (Reuss-Schleiz) . . .	5,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	1
Sleswick (Denmark)	11,000	. . . .	3
Schleusingen (Prussia) . . .	2,500	College	1
Schmalkalden (Electorate of Hesse).	5,000	College	1
Schneeberg (Saxony)	5,800	Lyceum	1
Schnepfenthal (Saxe Coburg) .	..	Pædagogium	1
Schwedt (Prussia)	4,500	. . . .	1
Schweidnitz (Prussia) . . .	10,000	College	2
Schweinfurt (Bavaria) . . .	7,000	College, School for Trade and Commerce.	1
Schwelm (Prussia)	3,000	College	3

TOWNS.	Population.	Educational Establishments.	Book-sellers.
Schwerin (Mecklenburg Schwerin).	13,000	College, Military School, Seminary for Schoolmasters, &c.	2
Siegen (Prussia)	5,000	College	1
Solingen (Prussia)	4,500	College	2
Sondershausen (Schwarzburg Sondershausen).	4,000	College	1
Sonnenberg (Saxe Meiningen)	3,000	College	1
Soest (Prussia)	7,700	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	2
Sorau (Prussia)	4,500	College	2
Spire (Bavaria)	8,000	College, Lyceum	2
Stanislaw (Galicia)	8,500	College	1
Stargard (Prussia)	10,000	College	1
Stendal (Prussia)	5,600	College	1
Stettin (Prussia)	30,000	2 Colleges	6
Stolpe (Prussia)	6,500	College	2
Stralsund (Prussia)	16,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	2
Straubing (Bavaria)	8,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	1
Stuttgart (Würtemberg)	35,000	College, Academy, &c.	35
Suhl (Prussia)	6,500	College	1
Salzbach (Bavaria)	4,000	Latin School	1
Tarnow (Galicia)	4,800	College, Jewish School	1
Thorn (Prussia)	9,000	College	1
Tilsit (Prussia)	12,000	College	1
Tirnau (Hungary)	6,800	College, Seminary for Catholic Priests.	1
Torgau (Prussia)	6,000	College	2
Treves (Prussia)	15,000	College, Catholic Seminary for Priests, Catholic Seminary for Schoolmasters.	6
Trieste (Illyria)	50,000	College, School for Navigation.	2
Tübingen (Würtemberg)	8,000	University	5
Ulm (Würtemberg)	15,000	College	6
Vacha (Saxe Weimar)	1,800	College	1
Varel (Oldenburg)	3,000	College	1
Weilburg (Nassau)	2,000	College	1
Weimar (Saxe-Weimar)	11,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	8
Weissenfels (Prussia)	5,600	Seminary for Schoolmasters	2
Weissensee (Prussia)	2,000	College	1
Wels (Austria)	4,300	College	1
Wesel (Prussia)	12,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	3
Wetzlar (Prussia)	4,500	College	1
Wien (Vienna), (Austria)	340,000	University, 3 Colleges, Academy, Seminaries, &c.	49
Wiesbaden (Nassau)	9,000	Pædagogium, School for Drawing and Architecture.	5
Wiesensteine (Würtemberg)	1,400	College	1
Wismar (Mecklenburg Schwerin).	10,000	College	1
Wittenberg (Prussia)	8,000	College, Theological Seminary	1
Wolfenbüttel (Brunswick)	8,500	Seminary for Priests, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	2

TOWNS.	Population.	Educational Establishments.	Book-sellers.
Worms (Hesse Darmstadt)	8,000	College	1
Wriezen-on-the-Oder (Prussia)	5,500	College	1
Wrensiedel (Bavaria)	3,000	College	1
Würzburg (Bavaria)	23,500	University, College, Seminary for Priests, Seminary for Schoolmasters, &c.	4
Zeitz (Prussia)	7,500	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	2
Zerbst (Anhalt Dessau)	8,000	College	1
Zittau (Saxony)	9,000	College, Seminary for Schoolmasters, School for Drawing.	3
Znaym (Moravia)	5,400	College	2
Zweibrücken (Bavaria)	7,000	College	2
Zwickau (Saxony)	6,000	College	6
Total of Germany, 337 towns	• •	• • • • •	1233
SWITZERLAND.			
Aarau	4,000	College	3
Baden	2,000	College	2
Basle	16,000	University, College, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	7
Berne	20,000	Academy, Theological Seminary.	8
Coire	4,000	Catholic Seminary	1
Frauenfeld	2,000	College	1
Gall, St.	10,000	College, Seminary, Lyceum .	2
Lucerne.	7,000	College, Lyceum, Seminary for Priests	4
Schaffhausen	7,000	College	2
Solothurn	4,000	College, Lyceum, Seminary for Priests, Seminary for Schoolmasters.	3
Thun	5,000	Military School	1
Trogen	2,500	School of Agriculture	1
Winterthur	4,000	College	2
Zug	3,000	College	1
Zürich	13,000	University, College, &c.	11
Total of Switzerland, 15 towns	• •	• • • • •	49

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Booksellers.	Booksellers.
Strasburg	5
Paris	17
Milan	3
Brussels	4
Antwerp	1
Amsterdam	9
Rotterdam	3
Hague	4
Utrecht	3
Leyden	2
Copenhagen	13
Stockholm	5
Upsal	1
Lund (Sweden)	1
St. Petersburg	10
Warsaw	7
Dorpat (Liefland)	2
Riga	3
Mittau (Courland)	2
Reval (Esthland)	2
Wilna	2
Total of foreign countries, 21 towns	99

Total number in connexion with Leipzig, 373 towns . . 1,381

That part of Switzerland in which the German language is spoken is, in its literature, wholly German, and intimately connected with Germany. The same may be said of Liefland, Courland, and Esthland, under the Russian dominion, and of Strasburg, which now belongs to France, although its affinity to Germany, as regards both its language and literature, has considerably decreased since its connexion with that country.

All the 10 booksellers at St. Petersburg, in connexion with Leipzic, are German firms; at Paris, 8; at Warsaw, 5; and at many of the other places a considerable proportion of the whole number are German.

Having thus completed a view of the places in connexion with Leipzic, and of the parties by whom the book-trade of Germany is carried on, we shall proceed to shew the number of new publications which have appeared during the last 25 years, and the nature of those works during the latter part of that period.

The first Table is a statement, which of course cannot lay claim to strict accuracy, but may be considered as the best possible approximation to an account of all works, including new editions, which have been published in Germany and in the adjacent countries, by publishers in connexion with Leipzic, during each year from 1814 to 1839. The numbers from 1814 to 1831 are taken from "Menzel's Literaturblatt," a supplement to the "Morgenblatt," printed for Cotta, at Stuttgart. Menzel asserts that he has carefully made his abstracts from the Leipzic fair catalogues. His list continues to the year 1833; but as it does not agree with two statements published by Wigand* and Otto Aug. Schulz,† which appear to be more correct, and the subsequent years of which agree better with the number which we have extracted for the year 1839, we have substituted their statement, and placed Menzel's figures in brackets at their side. Wigand's list is brought down to 1837; the figures in brackets by the sides, from 1833 to that year, are extracted from the Leipzic "Börsenblatt für den Deutschen Buchhandel—Chronik des Buchhandels." (Exchange Gazette for the German Book-trade—Chronicle of the Book-trade.)‡ The statement for the year 1838 is taken from this latter source; and that for 1839, being only given in round numbers in that publication, has been specially prepared from Hinrich's catalogue.

* "Buchhandel Zusammen gestellt und mitgetheilt." By Otto Wigand. Börsenblatt. 23rd August 1839.

† In Schiebe's Universal Lexicon, under the title, "Buchhandel," p. 255.

‡ Of 24th April 1835, 11th March 1836, 23rd August 1839, and 14th April 1840.

Number of New Publications and New Editions noticed in the Leipzig Fair Catalogues from 1814 to 1839.

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1814	2,529	1828	5,654
1815	2,750	1829	5,314
1816	3,197	1830	5,926
1817	3,532	1831	6,389 (5,658)
1818	3,781	1832	6,929 (6,275)
1819	3,916	1833	6,310 (5,888)
1820	3,958	1834	7,202 (6,074)
1821	3,997	1835	7,146 (5,903)
1822	4,283	1836	7,529 (6,453)
1823	4,309	1837	7,891 (7,120)
1824	4,511	1838	8,662
1825	4,836	1839	9,738 *
1826	4,704		
1827	5,108		
		Total	140,101

The progressive rate of increase will be best exhibited in the following abstract, taken chiefly in quinquennial periods:—

				Increase per Cent.
Annual average of 5 years, from 1814 to 1818		1819	3,158	
„ 5 „	1819	1823	4,092	29
„ 5 „	1824	1828	4,962	21
„ 5 „	1829	1833	6,013	21
„ 6 „	1834	1839	8,028	33

The increase of the last six, compared with the first five years, is 154 per cent.; but if the last year alone be compared with the first period, the increase is 176 per cent.; and, if compared with the first year alone, it is 285 per cent., or nearly quadruple. The average of the whole period is 5,388.

Among these numerous publications are many of an insignificant value and an ephemeral nature, such as pamphlets, journals, novels, &c.; but the subjoined Table will shew what proportion belongs to each class of literature; and an acquaintance with the contents of a large portion will afford ample ground for admiring the sound reasoning, the diligence, and perseverance in examining and sifting, the extensive knowledge, deep erudition, and productive spirit of German authors.

A similar account has already been given for a remote period,† and it may be interesting to trace the changes which have since occurred. The subjoined statement, as far as regards the five years from 1831 to 1835, is taken from an article on the book-trade, by O. A. Schulz, in Schiebe's "Universal Lexicon of Commercial Science," which contains much valuable information upon the subject. The numbers for the year 1838 are taken from the "Börsenblatt" (14th April 1840), already quoted, and those for 1839 have been abstracted from the Leipzig Fair Catalogue for that year.

The whole will afford a very fair view of the state of different branches of literature in Central Europe, since it exhibits an account of all new works, and of new editions of old works, published in Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, and the German provinces of Russia, during the principal part of the last nine years:—

* Not including 133 maps and collections of maps.

† See page 8.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1838	1839
1. Scientific Theology (Wissenschaftliche Theologie).	954	1008	887	500	531	790	870
2. Sermons and Books of Devotion . . .			Included in No. 1.	464	473	590	678
3. Law-books (Jurisprudence)	243	266	216	243	239	450	343
4. State affairs and Politics (Staats-und Cameral Wissenschaften).	783	783	572	666	563	710	701
5. Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery . .	378	342	369	374	365	481	508
6. Cholera and Influenza	195	203	35			Included in No. 5.	
7. Homœopathic (and treatment by spring water, "Wassercur," in 1839).			Included in No. 5.	69	45	29	58
8. Veterinary Science	27	36	27	36	32	38	45
9. Chemistry and Pharmacy	63	86	72	68	72	91	8-
10. Philosophy	149	203	212	230	248	310	346
11. Education and School-books (Pädagogik)	365	441	396	185	225	209	300
12. Juvenile Books			Included in No. 11.	275	252	275	267
13. Philology	464	477	455	509	495	652	769
14. History	567	576	563	491	486	389	645
15. Biography			Included in No. 14.	171	153	155	231
16. Mythology and Antiquity	68	68	50	70	81	94	96
17. Geography, Travels, and Statistics . .	209	239	284	230	333	396	429
18. Natural History and Physical Science .	313	284	279	342	365	420	452
19. Mathematics	125	162	153	180	194	224	241
20. Military Works	134	135	113	162	159	154	209
21. Commerce, Mining, Currency, &c. .	79	108	111	144	113	154	194
22. Handicraft, Manufactures (Technologie)	166	216	234	284	250	307	333
23. Agriculture and Rural Economy . .	234	225	189	194	203	268	261
24. Forest and Hunting Matters . . .			Included in No. 23.	45	36	36	57
25. Arts and Belles Lettres	443	594	540	572	545	660	784
26. Music			Included in No. 25.	77	70	80	97
27. Novels and Romances	227	261	257	302	342	350	352
28. Theatre	68	72	104	144	117	174	197
29. Miscellaneous	135	144	117	162	149	174	187
	6389	6929	6312	7202	7146	8662	9738

The first result of interest to be drawn from this Table is the comparative number of works published in each branch of literature, and this is shewn in the following abstract of the per-cent-age proportion in which each branch contributes to swell the catalogue:—

Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1. Scientific Theology	9
2. Arts and Belles Lettres	8
3. Philology	7.9
4. State Affairs and Politics	7.2
5. Sermons and Books of Devotion	7
6. History	6.6
7. Medicine and Surgery, &c.	5.2
8. Natural History and Physical Science	4.7
9. Geography, Travels, and Statistics	4.4
10. Novels and Romances	3.6
11. Philosophy	3.6
12. Jurisprudence	3.5
13. Handicraft and Manufactures	3.4
14. Education and School-books	3
15. Juvenile Books	2.8
16. Agriculture and Rural Economy	2.7
17. Mathematics	2.5
18. Biography	2.3
19. Military Works	2.1
20. Theatrical Works	2
21. Commerce, &c.	2
22. Miscellaneous	1.9
23. Music	1
24. Mythology and Antiquity	1
25. Chemistry and Pharmacy	0.9
26. Homœopathy and "Wassercur"	0.6
27. Forest and Hunting Matters	0.6
28. Veterinary Science	0.5
Total	100

Of the theological works, which include religious school-books, in 1839, 235, or 27 per cent., were Roman Catholic publications ; and, of the sermons, and books of devotion, 289, or 42 per cent., were of the same class. The number of poems, included among *belles lettres*, was 251, or 2·6 per cent. of the whole number of works.

In comparing the year 1839 with 1789, the following are the prominent changes. The proportion which theological works bore to the total number, in 1789, was 17 per cent. ; in 1839 it was 17 per cent. The proportion of Roman Catholic to Protestant works was 23 per cent. at the former, and 34 per cent. at the latter period. Works on jurisprudence had decreased from 7·5 to 3·5 per cent. ; on medicine, &c., from 9·9 to 7·2 ; and it is worthy of note, that novels and theatrical works had diminished from 13 to 5·6 per cent. On the other hand, history, geography, and politics, had increased from 15 to 18·2 per cent. ; natural history, agriculture, &c., from 6·2 to 8 per cent. ; educational works from 3·2 to 5·8 per cent. ; and poems, from 1·7 to 2·6 per cent.

The account, however, for the years 1831 to 1839, affords the means of a stricter comparison, as it is made out for the whole period on the same principle ; and the actual number of books published in each branch of literature, in different years, can be compared, instead of the mere relative proportion which they bear to the whole number, as in the preceding comparison. Contrasting, therefore, the last year of the series, 1839, with the first year, 1831, it appears that there has been an increase in every branch but state affairs and medicine, which have decreased, the former 10, and the latter 1 per cent. The increase among the other branches has been as follows :—

Increase between 1831 and 1839.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Theatrical Works	190	Military Works	56
Commerce, &c.	143	Novels and Romances	55
Philosophy	132	History	54
Geography, Travels, and Statistics	105	Natural History, and Physical Sciences	47
Handicraft and Manufactures	100	Jurisprudence	41
Arts and Belles Lettres	100	Mythology and Antiquity	41
Mathematics	92	Chemistry and Pharmacy	40
Veterinary Science	66	Agriculture and Rural Economy .	36
Philology	65	Increase of Books of all kinds .	52
Theology, Sermons, and Books of Devotion.	62		

It will be seen, from the above statement, that by far the greater proportion of the works published in Germany are, as far at least as regards their subjects, of a standard character ; and that, with the exception of theatrical works, the increase, during the last nine years, has been greatest among works of that class. These results are creditable to the spirit and the literary taste of the people of Germany. It would be exceedingly curious to draw a similar comparison for other countries—for England, the United States, or France ; particularly for the two former, where the liberty of the press is unrestrained, and where it would be highly interesting to observe the influence of great commercial activity, and political freedom, upon the mental energies and literary taste of the population.*

* An account of the book-trade in England, France, the United States, and other countries, has since been received from M. Meidinger, and will appear in a future Number.